

New-York

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. NO. 16,034.

THE ISSUE IN ITALY.

PREMIER CRISPI DENOUNCES THE IRRE-
DENTIST AGITATORS.

ITALY CANNOT AFFORD TO BREAK AWAY FROM
THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—FRANCE AND
THE VATICAN THREATEN.

Florence, Oct. 8.—A banquet was given here this evening in honor of Premier Crispi. The Premier said he was unable to deliver a speech that would serve as an election programme, because no decision on the subject had yet been taken. Nevertheless he ought to say something on the delicate subject of international duties which calumnious statements lately received might lead to the belief that Italy was anxious to evade. Seductive influences had been actively at work, the object being to mislead the people by demanding the restoration of unredeemed territory under the sign and aurore of patriotism.

The adoption of Irredentism, said the speaker, would be a most dangerous error, having the effect of setting the whole of Europe against Italy. For instance, Italy could not seek to impose her rule on Malta, nor could she insist that Switzerland recognize the principles of the absolute right of nationality. The Austro-Serbian alliance proved that this right must be interpreted with moderation. Emperor William had expressed this view during his visit to Belgium and had confirmed it by his visit to the Czar. Irredentism might, in fact, bring war in its train. Europe would not await the good pleasure of Irredentism, but would attack it in self-defense. Irredentism was really directed against the Dualist. The agitators did not see the advances that France, with great foresight, was already making toward Austria, and that their agitation was becoming more and more favorable to the plans never disavowed of the Vatican for the restoration of its temporal power.

Recalling mistakes in the policy of the Italian Government from 1878 to 1882, the Premier explained that there was no choice but to adhere to the Dualist. At first no advantage was reaped therefrom, the Italian Government being mistrusted, but later the alliance became very cordial and useful to Italy. Why, therefore, break it? He continued as follows: "Doubtless, it is not without difficulties; and many even impose on our hearts the restraint of silence, but to break it will be to incur an act of dishonor, but of course to the country."

Reporting that international Clericalism was working to entitle the position of Italy in Europe to its own interests, he warned his hearers against its machinations. In his opinion, after again strenuously denouncing Irredentism, he declared that the time had arrived to speak frankly, that all who loved their country might openly fight for it, and should the Nation from threatened danger.

SILVER CONFERENCE IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—The "Neue Freie Presse" says that a conference has been held by Dr. Dunajewski, Austrian Minister of Finance, Dr. Weizsäcker, Hungarian Minister of Finance, and the directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank to consider the financial situation resulting from the recent silver legislation in the United States. It was agreed to return state paper money to the extent of 200,000,000 florins, leaving 112,000,000 florins in circulation. The latter will however represent the gold instead of the silver dollar. A foreign loan of 200,000,000 florins will be raised to replace that amount of the paper currency. Of the amount 100,000,000 florins will be raised by Austria and 100,000,000 florins by Hungary. The bank was authorized to sell a first instalment of 50,000 florins worth of silver coin and bullion. These transactions, the paper says, are not expected to take place this year.

The "Press" and the "Freidenker" deny the report of the results of the conference, while the "Neue Freie Presse" says that nothing definite was decided upon at the conference.

NICARAGUA CANAL BRIDGES.

San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, Oct. 8.—The third of the large dredges, the City of New York, has arrived from Colon, and is now anchored in the harbor. The steamer which hauled the dredges here brought also tons of material, supplies, machinery and tools for the Nicaragua Canal construction company. The dredge H. S. Shryne is on the way now, and is expected daily. The H. S. Shryne is to leave Colon on Saturday, and will be quickly followed by the Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Nathan Appleton. This will complete the transfer of the three dredges. Each towing steamer brings a cargo of material, etc., and after the departure of the dredges named, will remain to be transferred from Colon only the large ship and such small-craft tools, supplies, etc., as may yet have been removed. There has been dispatched from Chichigalpa the large new shipwrecked Nicaraguan, and as far as here she will be employed in deepening the channel into the harbor.

MRS. BOOTH LYING IN STATE.

London, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Booth, the wife of the commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, lies in state in Chapel Hall. Thousands of persons are filing past the coffin. Elaborate preparations are being made for the funeral, which will take place at Abyss Park on Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for railway excursions from all parts of the country. A regular service will be held on Monday night at Olympia, where there will be seats for 24,000 persons. The general service will be held at the Tabernacle. The Salvation Army will turn out with bands and banners, and in full uniform, with white cotton band on the right arm.

FOODS FIND GRAINS OF COMPTON.

London, Oct. 8.—The standard Madrid correspondent says that Spain cannot make a special treaty with America with reference to the West Indies with out extending the same privileges to European nations now enjoying favored nation treatment with respect to import of Spanish colonies.

St. John's, N. L., Oct. 8.—A leading fish dealer in an interview here to day said he was not alarmed about the McKinley bill. He says that he shipped fifty barrels of small fresh mackerel on which about \$1 per barrel duty was paid, but New Englanders want the fish and must pay for them, duty and all.

THANKING THE CORNISH LEAGUE.

London, Oct. 8.—At today's session of the International Literary Congress Count Koechlin introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the American Copyright League for its efforts to promote international copyright.

M. Chaumet presented a resolution declaring that literary articles in new papers and magazines should be regarded as the property of the writer, while news and other paragraphs should be open for reproduction. This was also adopted by a unanimous vote.

MR. JONASS IS ACQUITTED.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—A Berlin jury find him not guilty of "Lese-Maestri."

A BERLIN JURY FIND HIM NOT GUILTY OF
ACCUSATION OF SPYING.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Joseph J. Jonass, of New York City, was acquitted to-day of the charge of espionage. While visiting here last spring, Mr. Jonass was believed to have engaged in a dispute in a restaurant to the detriment of the German and American Governments. During the dispute he met a man that was construed as sedition, and for this he was taken up into custody. The spy charge made against him was that he used the expression, "I come at the Emperor," being released on bail, he returned to America, but shortly before he was indicted, he turned himself in to the authorities, he was found guilty and sentenced to prison for six months. He was released on bail, and was again indicted, and if necessary will be imprisoned again.

FRANCO-BRAZILIAN COPYRIGHT TREATY.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The government of Brazil has favorably received France's proposal for a copyright treaty.

CUBAN LEADER DYING.

Havana, Oct. 8.—The Count of Casa More, chief of the Conservative party, is steadily sinking, and no hopes for his recovery are now entertained.

MR. TOUSEY'S QUEREL SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 8.—In the Circuit Court to-day C. G. Tousey, son of Senator Tousey, deposed that Graham Sterling, for \$6,000, damage charging him with attempting to murder the plaintiff, Sterling claimed that the shooting was accidental. The affair occurred in August, last, while the two were sitting in a hammock at Mr. Tousey's home, Clinton Corners. The two men were handling a revolver and Sterling was wiping off the barrel when it exploded, but not injuring Mr. Tousey seriously. At the time Sterling was paying attention to Florence Tousey, plaintiff's daughter, and after the shooting Mr. Tousey charged his wife and his daughter with being implicated in the plot to murder him. A few months after that Sterling married Florence and they went to West Superior, Wis., to live. Mr. Tousey went to New York, all effort to settle the matter quietly failed, and then this suit arose.

THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES TRANQUIL.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.—At the close of the bourse yesterday gold was quoted at 147 1/2 per cent lire.

London, Oct. 8.—A despatch to "The Times" from Buenos Aires says that the reports of an impending revolution are without foundation. There is no reason for alarm, and the city and the whole country are tranquil.

THE PROSPEROUS FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The revenue of the French Government during the month of September exceeded the estimates by 4,200,000 francs, and showed an increase of 9,100,000 francs over the revenue of the corresponding month last year. For nine months the revenue shows a surplus of 44,150,000 francs.

THE KAISER RETURNS TO BERLIN.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—The train bearing the Austrian and German Emperors arrived at Klein Reising from Muc-

tag at 4 o'clock this afternoon. After a cordial farewell, Emperor William proceeded on his journey to Berlin. He goes by way of Prague.

THE CZAREWITCH TURNS ASIDE.

REASONS WHY THE RUSSIAN CROWN PRINCE
WILL NOT VISIT CONSTANTINOPOLE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—It is stated that Husein Houssein-Pacha, the Turkish Minister here, has been informed that the Czar regards in the most gracious spirit the invitation to the Czarewitsch to visit Constantinople, but he fears that a visit to the Turkish capital at the present time would give rise to a delicate and embarrassing situation, pending the settlement of the Greek Patriarch's position. It is reported that fears of cholera constitute the main obstacle to the proposed visit.

It is hardly probable that fears of cholera constitute "the main obstacle" to the Czarewitsch's proposed visit to Constantinople, inasmuch as the Turkish pilgrims who had returned from their annual pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Mecca, and cholera, it was officially stated, had disappeared even from Aleppo and the cities of the Levant. The "main obstacle" to the intended trip of the Czarewitsch was doubtless the fear that he would have found closed the doors of every Orthodox Church in the Ottoman Empire, and that these have been compelled to take sides in the present quarrel between the Sultan, the Sultan, and the latter's subjects belonging to the Orthodox or Greek Rite Church. It is already known that the partially shown by the Porte toward the Bulgarian schismatics in Macedonia, where they obtained the "veins" of investments for two of their Bishops, had added to former grievances complained of by the Phanariots, and, at Constantinople, of the Greek clergy, and that its head, Monseignor Dymas, had renounced his residence as coadjutor Patriarch. He has maintained, in fact, bring war in its train. Europe would not await the good pleasure of Irredentism, but would attack it in self-defense. Irredentism was really directed against the Dualist. The agitators did not see the advances that France, with great foresight, was already making toward Austria, and that their agitation was becoming more and more favorable to the plans never disavowed of the Vatican for the restoration of its temporal power.

The adoption of Irredentism, said the speaker, would be a most dangerous error, having the effect of setting the whole of Europe against Italy. For instance, Italy could not seek to impose her rule on Malta, nor could she insist that Switzerland recognize the principles of the absolute right of nationality.

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